CIDAC
Centro de Documentação
TL3528

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AND DEFENCE

ENQUIRY RE EAST TIMOR - PUBLIC HEARING

Wednesday, 11th August, 1982.

A S U B M I S S I O N

Prepared By

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL AUSTRALIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

RESUME OF SUBMISSION ..... page 1

The Human Rights and Condition of the People of East Timor 1

United Nations Resolutions and Actions with Regard to East Timor 2

The Appropriate policies to be adopted by an Australian Government in Relation to Matters revealed in the Committee's Enquiry 2

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL 3

The Nature of available information re East Timor 3

The Human Rights and Condition of the people of East Timor 5

The appropriate policies to be adopted by an Australian Government in relation to East Timor 6

Australian Government involvement through the United Nations 6

Australian Government involvement through its relations with the Government of Indonesia 8

Australian Government Initiatives in substantiating allegations of human rights violations in East Timor 9

Other matters relating to Australian Government policy 11

APPENDIX - Extra-Judicial executions in East Timor, 1979-81... 12

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE

ENQUIRY RE: EAST TIMOR - PUBLIC HEARING

Resume of Submission Presented by Amnesty International, Australia, on 30th March, 1982.

A. THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF EAST TIMOR

Amnesty International's concerns in East Timor since the Indonesian invasion in 1975 can be summarised as follows:

1. Imprisonment

Amnesty International continues to be concerned that a large number of East Timorese have been arrested, and that some of them have been held continuously, without trial, in connection with their opposition to the Indonesian invasion. Many of these are non-combatants, and should therefore be regarded as political prisoners, while others, since they neither used nor advocated violence, are prisoners of conscience within the terms of Amnesty International's mandate.

Specifically, Amnesty International knows that political prisoners have been detained in the Comarca prison in Dili, and on Atauro Island.

2. "Disappearances"

As mentioned in Amnesty International's earlier submission, the word "disappearance" refers to the enforced or involuntary abduction of persons who are, or who are believed to be in opposition to the existing authority. The unique aspect of "disappearances" in the typology of human rights violations is that the authorities concerned refuse to be accountable for the fate of the victim/s.

Amnesty International has confirmed a number of reports relating to the "disappearance" of East Timorese persons since 1975. However, given the number of reports Amnesty International has received, and continues to receive, but which it has as yet been unable to confirm, there are grounds for feeling that the practice may be more widespread.

3. Extra-Judicial Executions

The distinction is made between "disappearances" and extra-judicial executions in the original submission. Reports of summary executions received by Amnesty International allege that from 1979 through to August, 1980 such executions primarily involved the captured "Fretilin remnants", or those persons who surrendered under the amnesty first offered by President Suharto in August, 1977. It is believed that extra-judicial executions occurred at this time on a large scale.

Amnesty International has received further reports of extra-judicial executions by Indonesian forces as recently as September, 1981.

Amnesty International addressed itself to these concerns in a letter sent to President Suharto in April, 1980. There has, to date, been no reply.

.../2

Amnesty International's concern has intensified in view of the lack of assurance from the Indonesian Government that Amnesty International's findings would be investigated, and of recently received reports of violations that indicate that the scope of the problem is greater than hitherto thought.

B. UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS AND ACTIONS WITH REGARD TO EAST TIMOR

The United Nations has a history of concern regarding the human rights and the condition of the people of East Timor. Amnesty International has made information available to the relevant United Nations bodies, including the U.N. Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances, and the Fourth Committee.

In Amnesty International's original submission to the Committee, two questions were asked, viz:

1. To what degree does the Australian Government support or reject those aspects of United Nations resolutions seeking to resolve the suffering of the people of East Timor and encouraging investigation of the situation itself?

2. To what extent, and in what manner, is the Australian Government prepared to use its influence with the United Nations to ensure the protection of the fundamental rights of the people of East Timor?

The question of Australia's role within the United Nations is one which we will attempt to expand upon during this hearing.

C. THE APPROPRIATE POLICIES TO BE ADOPTED BY AN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT IN RELATION TO MATTERS REVEALED IN THE COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY.

In the original submission, it is suggested that the Australian Government has a particular responsibility with regard to the people of East Timor.

This suggestion was accompanied by six recommendations. These recommendations relate to the necessity for proper investigation, access to information and effective action within the United Nations.

Amnesty International would like to take this opportunity to address itself more specifically to appropriate policies to be adopted by the Australian government in relation to those matters raised in the original submission.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE

ENQUIRY RE: EAST TIMOR - PUBLIC HEARING

Additional Material

As mentioned previously, Amnesty International is an independent and worldwide organisation which works for the release of prisoners of conscience, fair trials for political prisoners and an end to torture and executions. Amnesty International's mandate, therefore, is limited to these matters alone.

Amnesty International is itself conscious of limiting its mandate to fundamental but specific rights. Given this, it should be stated that considerations of Gross National Products, per capita subsidies, welfare expenditures and development programs are irrelevant to Amnesty International. For a particular government's commitment, or lack thereof, to such development in itself neither justifies nor denies the violation of fundamental human rights.

1. THE NATURE OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION RE EAST TIMOR

In devoting itself to the protection of these fundamental rights, Amnesty International is concerned that at all times its information should be utterly reliable. If it has not been possible to substantiate information being used by Amnesty International, this fact is always stated.

With regard to the information that is available to Amnesty International concerning East Timor, it has been stated previously that in the years since the Indonesian invasion of East Timor in 1975, a strict prohibition has been imposed by the Indonesian occupation forces which has prevented unhindered access to the territory and the free flow of information out of it.

The implication has often been drawn that this lack of direct access necessitates a reliance upon allegedly inferior information. Some bodies, including the Australian Government, have gone further by suggesting that this restriction of information has made it impossible to substantiate claims of human rights violations occurring in East Timor.

With this Committee's permission, this matter can be illustrated with reference to an exchange of correspondence in recent months between Amnesty International Australia, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On December 2nd, 1981, Amnesty International Australia wrote to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Street, in terms which included the following:

> "In the past, Amnesty International has made public substantiated information it had researched and received, specifically in relation to the "disappearance" after surrender or capture of supporters of Fretilin, and the imprisonment of several hundred Timorese in deplorable conditions.
>
> "Given such recorded instances and the persistence of current allegations, Amnesty International urges the Australian Government through its access to many sources, to actively pursue the information necessary for either the substantiation or disproof of such allegations."

In replying to this letter on January 7th this year, Mr. Street wrote:

> "The Government is aware of reported violations of human rights in the Indonesian province of East Timor, including cases of disappearances, maltreatment and imprisonment without trial. Such reports are often generalised and always difficult to check. When we have been able to check similar allegations in the past, we found that they were often exaggerated or based on unsubstantiated information. Generally, however,

.../3

we are not able either to prove or disprove such allegations."

In the final paragraph of the same letter, Mr. Street stated that:

"It follows from our (i.e., the Australian Government's) position, that the Government would be concerned if the allegations of violations of human rights in East Timor to which you (AI) refer, were proven to be true."

Amnesty International, however, maintains that it has consistently made information available which it believes to be true, information which has been corroborated by testimony received from a variety of sources, including testimony obtained in this country. Amnesty International has found that from largely independent sources it has been in a position to derive mutually supportive information.

In this context it is worth mentioning that in not relying simply on the evidence of just one or two people, Amnesty International bases its concerns on the totality of information available. All such information is processed by our London-based research department. That information on East Timor which has been derived from emigre or refugee sources is not limited to groups of a particular political persuasion. Indeed, while some of these sources have been politically aligned, others have not. It should also be pointed out that a large number of sources in both categories are people whom Amnesty International has approached rather than people who have spontaneously offered information.

The information received or collected by Amnesty International also highlights the practice of the Indonesian authorities in carefully stage-managing official visits to East Timor with the preparations beginning weeks before the actual visits. Repeated testimony was collected describing the way the authorities ensured that political prisoners were moved from the locations where they were usually detained; the way co-operative Timorese or in some instances Indonesian soldiers out of uniform were substituted for actual prisoners; and the way bribes are distributed in return for the silence of those who could be interviewed by the visitors.

It is true that, assuming "free unrestricted access" had been available, presumably a fuller picture of what has happened in East Timor since 1975 would have been gained. Nevertheless, though the full scope of the situation in East Timor may remain unclear, the nature of the situation, including some degree of detailed information is evident.

It is conceded that one result of this lack of information has been that the findings made public by Amnesty International (for instance, that 22 named persons have "disappeared" in East Timor) probably grossly underestimate and thereby by implication distort the situation.

It should be noted further in this regard that Amnesty International has specifically requested the Indonesian Government to investigate those reports it has made public. To date, while in a position to disprove these reports if they are untrue, the Indonesian Government has made no attempt to do so.

With this confidence in the credibility of its information, Amnesty International has submitted its finding to a number of bodies and governments, including the Australian Government, as mentioned previously. It is with this same confidence and concern that Amnesty International is appearing before this Committee of the Senate of the Australian Parliament.

.../3

2. THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF EAST TIMOR

Since the preparation in March of the Amnesty International submission to the Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence, further information has come to hand. Extensive research was undertaken during April and the results incorporated in the present up-date to the submission.

This research has produced information corroborating Amnesty International's earlier research on East Timor. The information provides the grounds for continuing concern for the welfare of the people of East Timor under Indonesian occupation.

Certain patterns have been emerging from the information so far collected. Numerous accounts refer to the practice of people being picked up for interrogation whenever any "trouble" had occurred in Timor. The time spent in interrogation and/or prison varies, but many of those who are picked up have to subsequently report to the authorities on a weekly basis. The people concerned are mainly ex-Portuguese army members, or those who have either refused to adopt Indonesian nationality, or are known for their anti-Indonesian views. Most likely to be picked up are those who had been in the jungle after 1975.

The technique of "disappearances " has been outlined in the original submission. Offending governments often respond to allegations of "disappearances" by claiming ignorance. Amnesty International has strong evidence that the "disappearances" of April-June, 1979 were undertaken by a special unit assigned to carry out a systematic policy of elimination by the Indonesian army. The victims of such "disappearances" are those identified as opposing the Indonesian presence, those who complain about corruption, and especially those who voiced their opposition in one way or another at the time of the 1975 invasion.

In the original submission, reference was made to the practice of extra-judicial executions in East Timor. Attached here you will find a list of persons reported to have been executed by Indonesian forces in East Timor in the years 1979-1981, and only made public by Amnesty International in May. All those listed are believed to have been executed without any prior judicial procedure. None is believed to have been killed in armed combat.

Amnesty International has received reports of extra-judicial executions which occurred in the years 1975-1979, including a wave of executions that took place in Dili immediately after the Indonesian invasion in December, 1975. However, Amnesty International is particularly concerned to draw attention to the executions reportedly perpetrated by Indonesian forces during the periods April-July, 1979, and July-September, 1981. During the first of these periods large numbers of persons previously associated with Fretilin who had surrendered or been captured "disappeared" or were executed. (A number of those who were reported to have "disappeared" during this period are now believed to have been executed). This policy was in clear violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Geneva Conventions, and of the terms of the amnesty to surrendering Fretilin members offered by President Suharto. The executions reported to have occurred in July-September, 1981 were perpetrated in the course of Operasi Keamanan, a military operation aimed at the final elimination of Fretilin.

.../4

3. THE APPROPRIATE POLICIES TO BE ADOPTED BY AN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT IN RELATION TO EAST TIMOR.

It should perhaps be re-stated that Amnesty International is solely concerned with the policy of any government insofar as policy affects the protection or, conversely, the violation of a person's fundamental rights, as embodied in its own mandate.

It has been Amnesty International's experience that some governments respond to its recommendations concerning avenues of action in relation to a specific situation, with the suggestion that to pursue such recommendations would be tantamount to interfering in another country's domestic affairs, and may in fact, be counter-productive. Some governments, it is argued, react to international criticism with even greater restrictions on and abuses of the person's fundamental rights.

Such a response denies international responsibility for the rights of all people, a principle embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and in other international conventions. It also ignores the fact that silence and in-activity are tantamount to consent.

In the introduction to its 1981 Annual Report, Amnesty International stresses that governments must stop subordinating human rights to foreign policy goals.

> "Amnesty International has been dismayed by a tendency among governments to regard certain abuses as more acceptable when committed by friends than by enemies. Human rights are indivisible, and must be understood - in theory and in practice - to be the birthright of all people, transcending the boundaries of nation, race or belief. If the international community is to progress in the defence of human rights, its members must be willing to confront political imprisonment, torture and executions wherever they occur. They must be willing to treat allegations and evidence of such abuses in any country as a matter of the utmost concern, regardless of their own foreign policy objectives. The hypocrisy about human rights must be ended. To do less is to risk undermining respect for human rights everywhere."

Amnesty International is aware of the Australian Government's expressed concern for human rights, and is encouraged by it. Amnesty International Australia has approached the Australian Government on a number of occasions previously, and has been further encouraged by the response it has received.

On this occasion, Amnesty International urges a recognition by the current government, or any subsequent government, of the fact that Australian government policy has affected the situation of the people of East Timor in the past, and will continue to do so in the future.

In saying this, Amnesty International is confident that a number of possibilities do exist whereby an Australian government can positively contribute to the promotion and the protection of the fundamental rights of the people of East Timor.

A. AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS

Australia is an active participant in several United Nations bodies and agencies in addition to its role in the General Assembly as a member nation. Its presence in this capacity enables it to exert an influence in both broad terms on the human rights situation in East Timor, and in a specific manner in relation to certain groups who are the victims or potential victims of

human rights violations.

Some avenues for Australian Government action are as follows:

1. The General Assembly

The question of East Timor will be on the agenda for the 37th Session of the General Assembly, to be held in September, 1982. Regardless of the Australian Government's position vis-a-vis self-determination, sovereignty and related matters, it is still in a position to be heard and to act in support of the fundamental rights of the people of East Timor.

2. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights

Australia's membership on the Commission on Human Rights puts it into direct contact with the U.N.'s primary piece of human rights machinery. The Australian government, through this membership, is in a position to raise and pursue questions relating to the violation of human rights, including the violation of such rights in East Timor.

The Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances has referred to the "disappearance" of persons in East Timor, in both its annual reports to the Commission. Amnesty International believes the Australian Government is espec ially well-placed to assist and support this Working Group in relation to "disappearances" in East Timor.

Alternative means of investigation are also available to the Commission. In other situations in response to human rights abuses, the Commission has established Ad Hoc working groups or appointed special rapporteurs (as it did with reference to Chile).

Procedures do exist therefore, which enable the Australian government to pursue the question of East Timor through the Commission.

3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Regional Commission

Though more long-term, and less specific in its application, it should be noted that as a member of the ECOSOC Regional Commission for Asia, an Australian government is in a position to promote the establishment of effective human rights machinery in the Asian region. Obviously such machinery would be available not only to the people of East Timor, but others within our region.

4. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The Australian government should bear in mind that mechanisms exist within the United Nations to deal with special situations

For example, the UNHCR is equipped to handle the cases of persons who flee East Timor for fear of persecution, and those who would face persecution upon being returned to East Timor. As a member of the Executive Branch, the Australian government has special responsibility in this area.

Again, as an active member on the board of UNICEF, which recently took action on behalf of "disappeared" children in Argentina, Australia would be ideally situated to press for assistance to child victims of human rights violations in East Timor.

5. New International Humanitarian Order

On 14th December, 1980, the General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to seek the views of government on the proposal for the promotion of a new humanitarian order, which is to be considered at its 37th Session this September.

Again, the possibility exists for an Australian Government to actively work to promote and protect the fundamental rights of all people, including the people of East Timor.

B. AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT THROUGH ITS RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

The United Nations has, in successive annual resolutions upheld the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and has refused to recognise that, by annexing the territory, the Republic of Indonesia has thereby gained sovereignty over East Timor. While the subject of sovereignty is not of itself a mandate-related concern, Amnesty International has approached the government of Indonesia only in recognition of its presence in East Timor as an occupying power.

Amnesty International is aware that on 20th January, 1978 the Australian Government announced its decision to "recognise de facto that East Timor is part of Indonesia" (Mr. Peacock, then Minister for Foreign Affairs), and takes no position on this. Nevertheless, in formulating the following recommendations, Amnesty International has attempted to take cognisance of the existing relationship between the governments of Australia and Indonesia.

It is well-known to have been the policy of successive Australian governments to develop and maintain close relations with Indonesia. The importance of this relationship was stressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at a press conference given in Jakarta on 14th November, 1980:

> "Because of the fact that Indonesia and Australia are close neighbours in this part of the world, the long-term relationship between our two countries is one of very great importance, and so long as that is kept to the forefront of the minds of our two countries, I think that the inevitable issues which arise from time to time can be dealt with in the proper manner."

For these reasons and those expressed elsewhere in the submissions made by it to this Committee, Amnesty International believes an Australian Government is in a unique position to be heard by the government of Indonesia and hence to affect the situation of the people of East Timor. Inherent in this position is a unique responsibility to those people.

The following are suggested as avenues of possible action for an Australian government. A number of these suggestions urge an Australian government to use its good offices with the Indonesian government in pursuing the question of East Timor.

To this end, Amnesty International recommends :

a) that the Australian government urges the government of Indonesia to undertake a full and thorough investigation into the present whereabouts of persons who have "disappeared" in East Timor after surrender or capture, and into the fate of persons reported to have been executed by Indonesian forces, and make public the results of such investigation;

b) that the Australian government urges the government of Indonesia to abandon the practice of transporting people to the Island of Ataurо and transfer those held there back to their homes on the mainland, thereby upholding their rights under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights against arbitrary arrest, detention or exile (Article 9) and to freedom of movement and residence (Article 13);

c) that the Australian government urges the government of Indonesia to carry out its own investigation into the conditions in which political prisoners detained in East Timor are being held and to make public the results of any such investigation;

d) that the Australian government urges the government of Indonesia to ensure that the International Committee of the Red Cross be permitted to undertake on-the-ground tracing and continue prison visitation programs in East Timor.

Amnesty International would suggest further that, as far as possible, an Australian government should endeavour to make public its approaches to the government of Indonesia in this regard.

Equally important contributions to the protection of the rights of the people of East Timor can be made by the Australian government in other ways. While the Indonesian government has shown its reluctance in responding to the United Nations Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances or Amnesty International, it may be more responsive to approaches from a trusted neighbour.

Amnesty International would urge therefore:

e) that the Australian government employ its good offices in making diplomatic representations to the government of Indonesia concerning specific instances, individual cases or particular types (e.g., "Disappearances") of human rights violations and that any response received to such representations be made available to interested parties.

C. AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES IN SUBSTANTIATING ALLEGATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN EAST TIMOR

The current government in Australia has itself acknowledged the fact that human rights are being violated in East Timor. Nevertheless, the Australian government has, as yet, failed to take any action in response to this situation.

One reason given to Amnesty International for this inactivity in the letter (7.1.82) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs quoted earlier was the government's inability to either prove or disprove the allegations of human rights violations occurring in East Timor.

Without dwelling upon the contradiction in the information available from the Australian government whereby the existence of human rights violations is acknowledged (as in the submission to this Committee from the Department of Foreign Affairs), and the stated inability to prove or disprove the allegations it had received, Amnesty International wrote to the Minister on February 4th,

1982, as follows:

"Amnesty International is also aware of the difficulty of substantiating information from East Timor relating to such violations. For this reason, Amnesty International itself attempts to substantiate the information it receives and only then will this information be released.

It is this information which Amnesty International has provided to your Department in the past and which formed the basis of the statement made by Amnesty International to the Fourth Committee of the 36th United Nations General Assembly on October 21st, 1981.

In making further information available in the future, it would be particularly helpful if you, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, could outline the manner in which reports should be substantiated in order for the Australian Government to give credence to their veracity. If these criteria were made available to us, we could then forward them to Amnesty International's Research Department as a possible basis for providing the relevant information."

In response to this request the Minister wrote on 16th March, 1982:

"Thank you for your further letter of 4th February, 1982, concerning reported violations of human rights in East Timor. I appreciate your acknowledgement of the difficulties faced in substantiating reports of human rights violations in East Timor, and regret that I am unable to provide you with any easy solution to this problem.

My Department has, in the past, taken particular note of Amnesty International reports and looks forward to continuing to receive them in the future."

Amnesty International continues to maintain that the information it provides is substantiated and in instances where our own researchers harbour some doubt, reference to such instances is presented as "allegations" or "reports", but not as fact. Amnesty International believes it has been demonstrated in the original submission and in this accompanying presentation that reliable information concerning the human rights situation for the people of East Timor is available and has been substantiated.

Nevertheless, Amnesty International does stress the need for efforts to add to the information already available and to verify or disprove those allegations which remain. The Australian government has also referred to such a need.

Therefore, as a means of doing so, Amnesty International recommends :

1. that the Australian government assist in making it financially and politically possible for members of the Australian Parliament, especially the members of those Parliamentary Committees specifically concerned with enquiring into the human rights of the people of East Timor, to visit East Timor in their endeavours to ascertain the situation of its people: that the Australian government should assist in assuring that conditions under which such visits were conducted would ensure their impartiality:

2. that the Australian government undertake to make the necessary provisions for its embassy in Jakarta or any diplomatic representation it might have in East Timor, to appraise itself more fully of the situation with regard to the human rights of the people of East Timor, and to report back to Parliament the results of any such investigation.

Amnesty International maintains further that, in spite of the reliable information on instances of detention without trial, "disappearances" and summary executions, the information on East Timor remains incomplete due to the prohibitions imposed on access to the territory by the government of Indonesia.

It is recommended therefore:

3. that the Australian government use its good offices in support of requests from international bodies to send independent missions of enquiry to East Timor.

In submitting these recommendations, Amnesty International does wish to acknowledge the goodwill evidenced by this Committee's own enquiries.

D. OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT POLICY

An Australian government's membership on regional and other inter-governmental bodies again presents possibilities for positive action with regard to the protection of the rights of the people of East Timor.

One body worthy of particular note is the Inter-governmental Group on Indonesia, of which Australia is a member.

Amnesty International urges:

1. that the Australian government communicate its concerns about the situation of the human rights of the people of East Timor to its fellow members of the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL EXECUTIONS IN EAST TIMOR, 1979-81

A. EXECUTED IN 1979

1. Place of Execution Unknown

Filomeno Alves, 25, Manecas Exposto and Onorio Pereira: before 1975, all three belonged to a popular music group, Os Cinco do Oriente; members of the Fretilin student organization, UNETIM; after surrendering in Maubisse in January 1979, they were taken to Dili and held in San Tai Ho Prison; shortly after their release from there in April, they were executed.

Maria Gorete Joaquim: detained in 1976 for six months for her role in the Fretilin student organization, UNETIM; in April 1979, she was taken away by Indonesian troops together with her uncle, Leopoldo Joaquim; reportedly executed, possibly in Quelicai.

Joao Bosco Sarmento Quintao: captured in December 1977; taken to Dili where imprisoned and tortured, first in San Tai Ho, later in the Comarca; taken from prison in May/June 1979 and executed, possibly with others in Tasi Tolu, near Dili.

Sgt. Sebastiao Sarmento: surrendered in Bobonaro in 1979; thrown from helicopter shortly after surrender.

Joao Baptista de Jesus Soares: detained for approximately six months in San Tai Ho Prison after his surrender in early 1978, he remained at liberty until April/May 1979; following re-arrest by Indonesian soldiers, he is reported to have been executed.

2. Executions in Quelicai, Baucau, During May/June

José Alcino: from Baucau; reportedly executed in Quelicai in May 1979.

Marcal Borges: from Baucau; reportedly executed in Quelicai in May 1979.

Januário Braga: from Quelicai; reportedly executed there in May 1979.

Sina Caca: from Vemasse; reportedly executed in Quelicai during the period May/June 1979.

Gaspar Correia: from Seical; reportedly executed in May 1979 in Quelicai.

Norberto Correia: from Seical; two of his sons were alleged to be fighting with Fretilin forces at the time of his arrest in May 1979; he was taken to Quelicai, interrogated and subsequently executed there in June 1979.

Petro da Costa: from Baucau; reported to have had in his possession a Fretilin flag and map of East Timor, indicating the areas of the territory under Fretilin control, although it is alleged he was not a member of Fretilin; reportedly ejected from a helicopter in May 1979 on a journey between Baucau and Waiaca.

.../2

Afonso Cristovao: from Lospalos; he was captured at Mount Matebian in November 1978, following which he was detained in Baucau until May 1979, when he was reportedly executed at Quelicai.

Inácio da Fonsec: on surrendering in Ossu, Baucau district, with his wife in early 1979, he was taken by helicopter to Quelicai in April 1979 and reportedly executed.

Joaquim Fraga: from Quelicai; reportedly executed there in May 1979.

Aquilino Freitas: a teacher in Buruma, Baucau district; reportedly executed in Quelicai in May 1979.

Francisco Freitas: from Buibau; reportedly executed in Quelicai in May 1979.

Januário Gaio: son of the Liurai (traditional chief) of Gurucа, Quelicai district; executed in May 1979 in Quelicai.

José Gaio: brother of Januário; he had reportedly sought refuge at Baucau Mission, where Indonesian soldiers arrested him; also executed in May 1979 in Quelicai.

Paula Gaio: from Abafala, Quelicai; reportedly executed in Quelicai in May 1979.

Paulo Agapito Gama: from Laga; surrendered in February 1979 with others. In May 1979, he was reportedly executed in Quelicai with the others who had surrendered, one of whom is reported to have been Celestino Peloy, also from Laga.

Albino Gusmao: from Maluro, near Quelicai; he was captured and wounded when fighting with Fretilin forces; taken to the College of Fatumaca near Venilale, where he was held for a period; subsequently taken by the Indonesian military authorities to Quelicai, where he was executed in the May/June 1979 period.

Paulo Gusmao: from Quelicai; reportedly executed in May/June 1979.

Tadeu Laicana: about 27; surrendered with other Fretilin forces; executed in May 1979 in Quelicai.

Francisco Marques: from Fatumaca; reportedly executed in Quelicai during the period May/June 1979.

Dino Monteiro: from Ossu, Baucau district; former seminarist who surrendered and was reportedly executed in Quelicai in May 1979.

Gregorio Pereira: about 32, from Afaca, near Quelicai; alleged to have sent supplies to Fretilin forces; executed at Quelicai, May/June 1979.

Sidonio Sarmento: about 35; former teacher at Macalaco school in Lei Soro Lui village; he was living in Baucau with his family when he was taken to Quelicai and executed in May 1979.

.../3

Candido Soares: a teacher from Quelicai; reportedly executed there in May 1979.

Jeremias Soares: from Uatu Lari; reportedly executed in Quelicai in May/June 1979.

Paulo Soares: from Quelicai; executed there in May/June 1979.

Tadeu Soares: from Quelicai; reportedly executed there in May 1979.

Domingo Torres: about 22, originally from Fatulari, Viqueque; former student at the Dare seminary and alleged to have assisted Fretilin; executed in Quelicai in approximately June 1979.

Lourenco Gaio Ximenes: from Abafala, Quelicai area; reportedly executed in May 1979.

3. Executions in Laclubar, Manatuto

Following the capture and execution of Fretilin President Nicolau Lobato in December 1978, members of his family were gathered together and executed in Laclubar, Manatuto. They included his mother, Felismina, his sister, Mariazinha, and her husband, Moises Sarmento.

4. Executions in Faturbeliu, Same

Caetano De Araujo and Tobias da Costa were executed together in Bua-Laloc, Faturbeliu.

Moises Tilman de Araujo: from Ainaro; surrendered in 1979 in Faturbeliu and disappeared.

Luis de Andrade: from Faturbeliu; surrendered between February and April 1979; killed in Soibada in April 1979.

Antonio Fernandes: 26, from Faturbeliu; executed after surrender.

Francisco Fernandes: 29, from Faturbeliu; member of Fretilin; surrendered in 1979 and taken to hospital for treatment; one month later he "disappeared"; believed executed.

Joao Abílio Fernandes: 23, from Faturbeliu.

Marcos Fernandes: 32, executed in March 1979.

Zaulino Fernandes: 24, brother of Antonio Fernandes (see above); executed after surrendering in Faturbeliu.

Jorge de Jesus: 24, executed in April 1979 after surrender.

Francisco Lopes: 22, executed after surrender.

Joaquim Magalhaes: 33, executed after surrender.

Joao Raul (also known as Joao Gentio): 27, executed after surrendering in Faturbeliu.

5. Executions in Ossu, Viqueque

Jacob Reis and Domingos Sequeira: both reportedly executed in June 1979; their bodies were found in a ditch outside the Women's College in Ossu.

Fernando Gouveia, José Martins and Daniel Monteiro: all reportedly executed in Ossu during 1979.

6. Executions in Uatulári, Viqueque

Joao Berchmans, Antonio de Costa, Joao Meneses, 45, and the wife of Adelino, the traditional village chief (name unknown). Adelino had reportedly fled fearing for his own life. His wife was arrested and executed by Koramil soldiers. It is reported that she was hanged.

7. Executions in Gari Uai, Baucau

41 persons were reported to have been summarily executed in Gari Uai around July 1979. They had surrendered to the Indonesians in November 1976 in Lospalos, after which they had reportedly collaborated with the Indonesian army. After a military engagement between Fretilin forces and the Indonesian army in November 1978 in the region of Matebian, the group was detained and accused of having betrayed the Indonesians. They are reported to have been executed by soldiers belonging to Battalion 126. Those whose names are known are:

Aleixo Amaral, Artur Amaral, Joao Branco, 30, Eduardo and Alarico Nunes Caetano, Adao Cristovao, Aleixo Cristovao, Gil Cristovao, José Cristovao, Faustino Guimaraes, Inácio, Nicolau Quintas, Leoviqildo dos Santos, Vitor dos Santos, Domingos Savio and Felipe Vitor.

8. Executions in Lospalos, Lantem

Pedro Alves Cabral: following completion of carpentry course in Portugal he taught at the Technical School in Dili; killed near Laga in November 1979.

Tome Cristovao: had relatives in Fretilin, though not himself a member.

Vitor Gandara: executed with his wife.

Raul Monteiro: 25, former seminarist.

Fernando Sanches: former Liurai (traditional chief) of Fuiloro.

Pedro Sanches

.../5

Joao Andrade Sarmento: former nurse and member of the Fretilin Central Committee; surrendered in Uato-Carabau with his wife and eight children in October/November 1978; together with his family he was sent to his home town of Lospalos, where he resumed work as a nurse. In June 1979, he was summoned by Indonesian military authorities and is reported to have been executed.

Afonso and Benedito Savio: brothers; killed near Iliomar; the latter had worked in the office of the district chief (bupati) of Lantem.

B. EXECUTED IN 1980

In approximately December 1980, near Vemasse, four members of Fretilin, whose names are not known, were reportedly executed and beheaded. The heads are reported to have subsequently been put on public display in Laga, near Baucau, an area in which Fretilin had earlier enjoyed considerable support.

Luis Alves: 34, executed in Faturbeliu, Same.

C. EXECUTED IN 1981

Antonio Brites: member of Fretilin who surrendered; taken on military operation in Maubara, Northwest Timor, in July 1981, as a guide and then reportedly executed.

In September, during the Indonesian Operasi Keamanan, 300 people, including women and children, were reportedly executed in Lacluta, Viqueque, at a religious shrine, the Rock of Saint Antony, where they had taken refuge.

10 May 1982